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PERSONAL NOTES.

AMERICA.

University of Wyoming.—Mr. Henry Merz, formerly Professor of Mental and Moral Sciences at the University of Wyoming, was last year appointed to the chair of Political Science. He was born January 31, 1853, at Birrwyl, Switzerland, and obtained his early education in the public and high schools of that country. In 1875, he entered Blackburn University, Carlinville, Ill., from which he graduated in 1881 with the degree of B. S. Four years later he received the degree of A. M. from the same university. From 1876–1883, while a student at Blackburn University, he was also Instructor in Modern Languages. In 1885, he was appointed Principal of the Public School at Lake City, Florida, which position he resigned in 1888 to become Professor of Modern Languages at the University of Wyoming. In 1893, he was appointed to the chair of Mental and Moral Sciences. In addition to his professorship in the university proper, he was in 1891 appointed Principal of the Normal Department, which position he still holds.

Professor Merz has been General Secretary of the Wyoming Academy of Sciences, Arts and Letters since its foundation. In 1887, he founded the *Florida School Journal*, and acted as the editor of that periodical until the following year when he left the State. He founded in 1890 the *Wyoming School Journal*, and for two years was its editor.

AUSTRIA.

Czernowitz.—Dr. Franz Hauke was appointed, 1894, Ordinary Professor of General and Austrian Public Law at the University of Czernowitz. He was born August 28, 1852, at Mauer, near Vienna, and pursued his preparatory education at the gymnasium of the Theresian Academy at Vienna. From 1870 to 1874 he studied law at the University of Vienna where, in 1877, he acquired the degree of Dr. Juris. In 1884 he became privat-docent in the law faculty at Innsbruck. In 1885 he was appointed to deliver lectures on Austrian public and administrative law at the University of Czernowitz where in 1889 he was appointed Extraordinary Professor. He has published:

“*Die Lehre von der Ministerverantwortlichkeit. Eine vergleichende Studie zum österreichischen Staatsrechte.*” Vienna, 1880.

“*Die staatsrechtliche Stellung Wiens.*” Oesterreichische Rundschau. Vienna, 1883.

"*Die Vertretung der Universitäten in den Landtagen. Ein Vorschlag zur Ergänzung der bestehenden Rechte.*" Czernowitz, 1893.

"*Die geschichtlichen Grundlagen des Monarchenrechts. Ein Beitrag zur Bearbeitung des österreichischen Staatsrechts.*" Vienna, 1894.

Vienna.—Dr. Carl Grünberg became Privat-docent for Political Economy at the University of Vienna, August, 1894. He was born at Jokschan in Roumania, February 10, 1861, and was educated at the gymnasium of Czernowitz. From 1881 to 1885 he studied in the legal faculty at Vienna where in 1886 he acquired the degree of Dr. Juris. Since then he has pursued the required legal practice in Vienna where in 1893 he established an independent practice. During this period Dr. Grünberg spent four semesters at the University of Strassburg. In conjunction with Dr. S. Bauer, Dr. H. Hartman and Professor E. Szanto he founded the *Zeitschrift für Social- und Wirthschaftsgeschichte*, but at the close of the second volume retired with Professor Szanto from the editorship. His works include:

A German translation entitled "*Die wirthschaftlichen Grundlagen der herrschenden Gesellschaftsordnung*" (Pp. 290. Freiburg, 1885) of the work of Professor Achille Loria, of Padua, "*I basi economici della costituzione sociale.*"

"*Die Bauernbefreiung und die Auflösung des gutsherrlich-bäuerlichen Verhältnisses in Böhmen, Mähren und Schlesien.*" 2 vols. Pp. 432 and 497. Leipzig, 1893 and 1894.

"*Jean Meslier, un précurseur oublié du socialisme contemporaine.*" Revue d'économie politique. Vol. II. Pp. 277-298. 1888.

"*Francois Boissel, contribution a l'histoire du developpement du socialisme moderne.*" Ibid., Vol. V. Pp. 276-286, 356-383. 1891.

"*Einige Beiträge zur Entwicklungsgeschichte des modernen Socialismus, I. Francois Boissel.*" Zeitschr. f. d. ges. Staatswissenschaft. Pp. 207-252. 1891.

"*Die rumänische Agrargesetzgebung im Hinblick auf ihre Reform.*" Archiv für sociale Gesetzgebung und Statistik, Vol. II. Pp. 74-106. 1889.

"*La question agraire et les projets de réforme agraire en Roumanie.*" Revue d'économie politique, Vol. III. Pp. 161-179, 365-381. 1889.

"*Der Dienstvertrag im Entwurfe eines bürgerlichen Gesetzbuches für das deutsche Reich.*" Deutsche Worte. Pp. 24. 1889.

"*Der österreichische Entwurf eines Gesetzes über die Errichtung von Arbeitskammern.*" Conrad's Jahrbücher, N. F., Vol. XIX. Pp. 393-492. 1890.

"*Der Entwurf eines Heimstättengesetzes für das deutsche Reich.*" Archiv für sociale Gesetzgebung und Statistik, Vol. IV. Pp. 369-388. 1891.

Further in *Handwörterbuch der Staatswissenschaften* (Conrad, etc.) the articles "*Arbeiterschutzgesetzgebung in Rumänien*," "*Bauernbefreiung in Rumänien*," and "*Unfreiheit*."

Dr. Adolf Heinrich Menzel has been appointed (1894) Ordinary Professor of Administrative Law at the University of Vienna. He was born at Reichenberg in Bohemia, July 9, 1857, received his early education at a gymnasium in Prague, 1866-74, where he studied law at the university from 1874 to 1878. Obtaining in 1879 the degree of Dr. Juris at Prague, he pursued the practice of the law at Vienna from 1879 to 1886. In 1882 he became privat-docent of the University of Vienna, and was made Extraordinary Professor in 1890. In addition to contributions to periodicals his works include :

"*Die Schuldübernahme.*" Pp. 56. Vienna, 1884.

"*Das Anfechtungsrecht der Gläubiger nach österreichischem Rechte.*" Pp. 344. Vienna, 1866.

"*Die Arbeiterversicherung nach österreichischem Rechte.*" Pp. 504. Vienna, 1893.

FRANCE.

Paris.—Professor Claudio Jannet, Professor of Political Economy at the Catholic University of Paris, died at Paris, November 22, 1894. His loss has been keenly felt by his colleagues and especially by the Le Play School of Social Science of which he was an ardent advocate. Professor Jannet was born at Paris, March 26, 1844, and by his studies, attainments and published writings has won a high place in the ranks of French economists, and as M. Passy remarked at the December meeting of the *Société d'économie politique*, was looked upon as a probable Academician at no distant date. M. Jannet made many visits to the United States, especially to Texas and the Southern States, and was well acquainted with our economic and agricultural conditions which he was largely instrumental in making known in France. Among his chief writings are his book on "*Le Capital la speculation, et la finance*," and his exposition of the principles of the Le Play School published in pamphlet form* and first delivered as a lecture at Geneva.

He published also :

"*Étude sur la loi Voconia, fragment pour servir à l'histoire des institutions juridiques au VI^{me} siècle de Rome.*" Paris, 1867.

* "*Quatre écoles d'économie politique.*"

"*Les Resultats du partage forcé des successions en Provence.*" 1871.

"*Les sociétés secrètes.*" 1876.

"*Les États Unis contemporains ; les mœurs, les institutions et les idées depuis la guerre de la sécession.*" 4 edition, 2 vols. 1888.

"*Les institutions sociales et le droit civil de Sparte.*" 2 edition, 1880.

"*Le Crédit populaire et les banques en Italie, du XV^{me} au XVI^{me} siècle.*" 1885.

"*L' Indifférentisme politique.*" 1883.

"*Le Socialisme d'état et la réforme sociale.*" 1888.

GERMANY.

Heidelberg.—Dr. Carl Kindermann established himself in 1894 as Privat-docent for Political Economy at the University of Heidelberg. He was born August 10, 1860, at Magdeburg, and finished in 1881 his early education at the gymnasium "Zum Kloster unser lieben Frauen" in that city. He then pursued studies in law, political economy and philosophy in the years 1881-83, at the universities of Jena, Tübingen, Leipzig and Berlin. At the last named he secured in 1885 the degree of Dr. Juris, and was occupied in the higher judicial service at Magdeburg until 1888. During this period he acquired a practical knowledge of economic life by service in the administration of a large insurance society, and by two visits to England in 1887 and 1888. At the close of the year 1888 he entered the University of Heidelberg where for the purpose of a comprehensive preparation for economics and sociology, he pursued until the spring of 1894 studies in philosophy, political economy and the natural sciences, interrupting his studies for a visit to the United States in 1893. In addition to smaller essays he has published :

"*Nemo pro parte testatus pro parte intestatus decedere potest.*" 1885. (Legal Doctor dissertation.)

"*Zur organischen Gütervertheilung.*" Pp. 160. 1894.

Munich.—Professor Julius Lehr, who died October 10, 1894, was Professor of Political Economy in the University of Munich, and belonged to a moderate wing of the mathematical economists. He was born in Schotten (Oberhessen), October 18, 1845, and studied political science in the University of Giessen. In 1868 he began his career as teacher in the Forestry Academy, in Münden, and in 1874 he was called as Professor of Political Economy to the technical high school in Karlsruhe, from which place he went to Munich in 1885.

He was the author of the following books and monographs :

"*Zusammenstellung der wichtigsten Bestimmungen der preussischen Agrargesetzgebung.*" Münden, 1870.

"*Zur forstlichen Unterrichtsfrage.*" Vienna, 1873 (anonymous).

"*Schutzzoll und Freihandel.*" Berlin, 1877.

"*Eisenbahntarifwesen und Eisenbahnmonopol.*" Berlin, 1879.

"*Die neuen deutschen Holzzölle.*" Jena, 1880.

"*Die neuen deutschen Holzzölle und deren Erhöhung.*" Frankfort a. M., 1883.

"*Wirtschaftliche Fragen des Eisenbahnwesens.*" 1885.

"*Beiträge zur Statistik der Preise.*" Frankfort a. M., 1885.

"*Die Berechtigung des Zonentarifs im Personen- und Güterverkehr.*" Munich, 1891.

"*Politische Ökonomie in gedrängter Fassung.*" Munich, 1892.

Besides these books, Professor Lehr contributed many valuable articles to Meyers' *Conversationslexikon* and Conrad's *Handwörterbuch*, and was a prolific writer in economic periodicals.